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Question 1

Select the word that best completes the following sentence.

The Core or Central Cloud covers a very large____.

Options:

A- limit

B- area

C- operating

D- management

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Core or Central Cloud covers a very large area, as it is the most centralized part of the Distributed Cloud architecture. It provides high-performance computing and storage resources for applications that do not require low latency or high bandwidth. It also hosts the management and orchestration functions for the entire Distributed Cloud network.The Core or Central Cloud is typically located in a data center or a cloud service provider's facility12.Reference:

Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification - Distributed Cloud Networks

Nokia Bell Labs 5G Certification Program - Courses

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

The ETSI MANO Model operational stack is defined as?

Options:

A- Infrastructure Management above Orchestration above Network Function Management

B- Orchestration above Network Function Management above Infrastructure Management

C- Network Function Management above Orchestration above Infrastructure Management '

D- Infrastructure Management above Network Function Management above Orchestration

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The ETSI MANO Model operational stack is defined as Orchestration above Network Function Management above Infrastructure Management.The ETSI MANO Model is a framework that defines the architecture and interfaces for the management and orchestration of network functions virtualization (NFV) in cloud networks1.The ETSI MANO Model consists of three main components: Infrastructure Management, Network Function Management, and Orchestration2.Infrastructure Management is responsible for managing the physical and virtual resources that host the network functions, such as servers, storage, switches, hypervisors, and virtual machines2.Network Function Management is responsible for managing the configuration, monitoring, and optimization of the network functions, such as scaling, healing, and updating2.Orchestration is responsible for coordinating the allocation and release of resources for network services and network slices, such as instantiation, termination, and modification2.The ETSI MANO Model operational stack is defined as Orchestration above Network Function Management above Infrastructure Management, meaning that Orchestration is the highest level of abstraction and control, Network Function Management is the intermediate level, and Infrastructure Management is the lowest level2.Reference:1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 5: New Services Automation, Section 5.3: Orchestration2: Module by Module - Self Study Note Guide - training2

Question 3

Select the option that best completes the following sentence.

_____is a key component in the Closed loop automation.

Options:

A- Policy Database

B- Knowledge database

C- Common inventory database

D- Catalog Database

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A Policy Database is a key component in Closed Loop Automation. It stores the policies that govern the automated decision-making processes within a system. These policies define the actions to be taken in response to specific events or conditions, enabling the system to automatically adjust its operations without human intervention, thus increasing efficiency and responsiveness.

Question 4

Which of the following is the mandatory key driver to consider for Cloud RAN/vRAN deployment?

Options:

A- Privacy

B- Low latency

C- High capacity

D- Low capacity

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Low latency is the mandatory key driver to consider for Cloud RAN/vRAN deployment. Cloud RAN stands for Cloud Radio Access Network, which is a network architecture that centralizes the baseband processing of multiple radio sites in a cloud platform. vRAN stands for virtualized RAN, which is a network architecture that implements the baseband processing as software functions running on virtual machines or containers in a cloud platform. Both Cloud RAN and vRAN aim to improve the performance, efficiency, and flexibility of the radio access network by leveraging cloud technologies. Low latency refers to the minimal delay between the source and the destination of a data transmission, which affects the quality of service and user experience for various applications. Low latency is a critical requirement for Cloud RAN/vRAN deployment, as it ensures the timely and reliable delivery of radio signals between the centralized cloud platform and the distributed radio sites. Low latency also enables Cloud RAN/vRAN to support new 5G use cases that demand ultra-reliable and low-latency communications, such as autonomous driving, remote surgery, and industrial automation.Reference:Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification - Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 3: Cloud Resource Planning, Section 3.2: Cloud RAN/vRAN.

Low latency is a mandatory key driver for Cloud RAN/vRAN deployment due to the stringent requirements of real-time communication and processing in radio access networks. Low latency ensures that data transmission and processing occur with minimal delay, which is crucial for supporting high-speed, reliable communication necessary in modern wireless networks, especially with the advent of 5G technologies.

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Kubemetes is a:

Options:

A- Platform

B- Orchestrator

C- Template

D- Hypervisor

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Kubernetes is an orchestrator, which is a software system that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications1.Kubernetes allows users to define the desired state and configuration of their applications, and then ensures that the actual state matches the desired state2.Kubernetes also provides features such as service discovery, load balancing, storage management, and self-healing3.Therefore, option B best describes Kubernetes, while options A, C, and D are incorrect.Reference:1:Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, Topic: Microservices and Containerization2:What is Kubernetes? | Kubernetes, Overview3:Kubernetes - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics, Overview

Question 6

In public networks, what are the parts of a distributed cloud used for the 5G Core control plane. (Select 2)

Options:

A- Metro Edge Cloud

B- Core/Central Cloud

C- Far Edge Cloud

D- On-premise Edge Cloud

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

The 5G Core control plane is responsible for managing the network functions, services, and resources, such as authentication, authorization, session management, policy control, mobility management, etc.1.The 5G Core control plane can be deployed in a distributed cloud architecture, which consists of different cloud layers that have different characteristics and roles2.The Metro Edge Cloud is a cloud layer that is located near the access network, and provides low latency, high bandwidth, and local processing for the

control plane functions3.The Core/Central Cloud is a cloud layer that is located in the core network, and provides high availability, scalability, and security for the control plane functions4.The distributed cloud architecture enables the 5G Core control plane to optimize the network performance, efficiency, and flexibility, and to support various use cases and applications.Reference:1:Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 1: Cloud Ecosystem, Section 1.2: Cloud Architecture2:Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 1: Cloud Ecosystem, Section 1.3: Distributed Cloud3:Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 3: Cloud Resource Planning, Section 3.2: Cloud Resource Planning for Distributed Cloud4:Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 3: Cloud Resource Planning, Section 3.3: Cloud Resource Planning for Central Cloud :Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 5: New Services Automation, Section 5.1: Distributed Cloud Services Automation

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Select the best option below to complete the following sentence.

Your apps need cloud resources which are_____and then__

Options:

A- commissioned, instantiated

B- allocated, provisioned

C- started, commissioned

D- distributed, terminated

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Your apps need cloud resources which are allocated and then provisioned.Allocation is the process of assigning cloud resources to a specific app or service, based on the requirements and availability1.Provisioning is the process of configuring and activating the allocated cloud resources, making them ready to use by the app or service2. Commissioning, instantiation, starting, and distribution are not the correct terms to complete the sentence.Commissioning is the process of testing and verifying the cloud resources before they are allocated3.Instantiation is the process of creating an instance of an app or service, which is a running copy of the app or service that uses the provisioned cloud resources4. Starting is the process of launching an instance of an app or service, which can be done manually or automatically. Distribution is the process of spreading the cloud resources across different locations or domains, to achieve scalability, redundancy, or performance. Termination is the process of deleting or releasing the cloud resources that are no longer needed by the app or service.

Question 8

Which of the following is the most efficient service concept for resource usage?

Options:

A- Stateful

B- Serverless

C- Stateless

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The "Stateless" service concept is indeed the most efficient for resource usage. In a stateless architecture, each request is treated as an independent transaction, unconnected to any previous request. This means that no state information is stored between transactions, which simplifies the design and scalability of systems. It allows for better resource utilization because there is no need to maintain state information over time, which can be resource-intensive. This approach aligns with the principles of RESTful services and is widely adopted in scalable web applications.

Question 9

What are the two main options to interconnect private and public clouds? (Select 2)

Options:

A- VXLAN

B- VPN

C- WAN

D- VLAN

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

The two main options to interconnect private and public clouds are VPN and WAN. VPN stands for Virtual Private Network, which is a secure and encrypted connection between two or more networks over the public internet. VPN allows private and public clouds to communicate with each other without exposing their data or traffic to third parties. WAN stands for Wide Area Network, which is a

network that spans a large geographic area, such as a country or a continent. WAN allows private and public clouds to interconnect across different regions or locations, using high-speed and high-capacity links. Both VPN and WAN provide reliable, scalable, and flexible solutions for hybrid cloud scenarios, where private and public clouds work together to deliver optimal performance and efficiency.Reference:Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification - Distributed Cloud Networks,Cloud Data Center Interconnect for Large Enterprises,5G Core on cloud: go public, private or a bit of both?

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Network Function Management provides: (Select 2)

Options:

A- Different network slices for different companies.

B- Multiple Orchestrators required for deployments.

C- Single and consistent point of management.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Single and consistent point of management. Comprehensive Explanation and Reference of Correct Answer: Network Function Management provides different network slices for

Question 11

What is the sequence of the evolution of Network Functions?

Options:

A- Cloud-Native Network Functions -> Physical Network Functions -> Virtual Network Functions

B- Virtual Network Functions -> Physical Network Functions -> Cloud-Native Network Functions

C- Physical Network Functions -> Virtual Network Functions -> Cloud-Native Network Functions

D- Virtual Network Functions -> Cloud-Native Network Functions -> Physical Network Functions

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Physical Network Functions (PNFs) are the traditional network functions that run on dedicated hardware appliances, such as routers, switches, firewalls, etc1.Virtual Network Functions (VNFs) are the network functions that run on virtual machines (VMs) on top of a common hardware platform, such as servers, storage, and network1.Cloud-Native Network Functions (CNFs) are the network functions that run on containers orchestrated by Kubernetes on a cloud infrastructure1.The evolution of Network Functions reflects the trend of moving from hardware-centric to software-centric and cloud-based solutions, which offer more flexibility, scalability, and efficiency12.Reference:1:Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, slide 182:Nokia Bell Labs 5G Certification Program - Blended Learning, Section 2: Distributed Cloud Networks, slide 11

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